

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N<sup>o</sup>. 912.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### CHEAP GOODS.

**Maccoun & Tilford,**  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

**CHEAP MERCHANDIZE,** of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

### BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

### NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

### Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelly, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2/3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1523 1/3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2/3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 5, 1804. tf.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first day of the next May county court, to be held at the town of Russellville, for Logan county, I shall make application to said court for permission to lay off an addition to said town, on the south side thereof, conformably to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

JAMES MORRISON.

February 7th, 1804. 2am

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THAT by virtue of an order of the Paris Circuit court, in a suit in chancery depending in the same, wherein Davis and Copes are complainants, and George Shortridge is defendant, appointing us, the subscribers, commissioners to sell all the interest and claim of said Shortridge in and to 1050 acres of Land, mortgaged by said Shortridge to said Davis and Copes, which mortgage has been foreclosed by an interlocutory decree of said court—We shall attend on the premises, lying on Green creek, in the county of Bourbon, entered in the name of John Donaldson, and on the 8th day of March next, shall proceed to sell the said Land to the highest bidder, for ready money.

W. KELLY,

H. BRENT,

THOS. HUGHES.

Feb. 5, 1803.

### RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington. 12m

600 Dollars for 5!!!

### BY AUTHORITY.

### SCHEME

### OF

### A LOTTERY

To build a house for the Kentucky Medical Society, in the town of Lexington.

### FIRST CLASS.

### SCHEME.

Prizes	of Doll.	is Doll.
1	600 last drawn ticket,	600
2	250	500
4	100	400
10	50	500
20	20	400
40	10	400
200	6	1200
277 Prizes.	Dollars 4000	
523 Blanks.		
800 Tickets at 5 Dollars is Doll. 4000		

THE landable object of this Lottery—the valuable Prizes offered (there not being two blanks and a half to a Prize) are considerations which excite a well grounded hope in the managers, that the sale of the tickets will be rapid: The drawing will commence on the first Monday in May next, and thirty days after the completion of the drawing, the Prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Such prizes as shall not be demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Society. For the satisfaction of the purchasers, it may be necessary to mention, that the managers have given a bond for the due payment of the prizes that may be drawn. Tickets to be had of the managers.

John Pope,

Tbos. Wallace,

Geo. Trotter, jun.

Danl. Bradford,

Jas. Lisbok,

Andrews McCalla,

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and others.

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## LOUISIANA.

A letter from Dr. JOHN SIBLEY, late of Fayetteville, (now of Louisiana,) to J. GALES, printer, in Raleigh N. C.

LOUISIANA, Aug. 15, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

About 12 months ago I was called by some business to Natchez; I took shipping at Charleston, landed at N. Orleans, and proceeded on to Natchez by land, along the Mississippi. The distance is called 300 miles.

Not being able immediately to accomplish my business at Natchez, I thoroughly explored the Mississippi territory. After which finding my return to Carolina would be unavoidably protracted for some time, and hearing much of the country of Louisiana, I conceived the plan of taking a ramble thither. I therefore applied to the Spanish government, and obtained permission to travel through and explore that country where I pleased.

For that purpose, I left Natchez the 5th of March last, and have been since that time through various parts of Louisiana, but principally on the Red River. I have kept an accurate journal of my travels since I left Charleston, interspersed with notes and observations, which at this time has swelled to a considerable size.

A few days ago I received a letter from governor Claiborne, of Natchez, informing me of the cession of this country to the United States, which has made me the medium through which this important information has been communicated to the inhabitants of this part of Louisiana; nineteen twentieths of whom are French, speak none but their native language, and understand little of the government of the United States. My room has been crowded almost every day since I received the governor Claiborne's letter; some having heard the report, and wishing to learn the truth of it; others to obtain some knowledge of the American government under which they expect soon to pass.

I have done all in my power to reconcile them to the change; and it has afforded me much satisfaction to observe the success of my efforts; though I have been astonished at the misrepresentations which have been spread among the people here, concerning the government of the United States (by some tory Americans who have found their way hither) which have excited prejudices that in some instances I have found much difficulty to remove.

I have represented to the people, that while they were under an European government, they were held as an article of traffic, were bought and sold from one European power to another, as they buy and sell their cattle, mules and horses; that the Europeans were eternally at war with one another, and let them belong to which ever of these powers they would, they must be a party in their wars, and liable to be plundered by their enemies; and that they knew by experience, how little an European colony had to expect, situated four or five thousand miles from the seat of government. Although this country has been settled nearly as long as Pennsylvania, and in many respects possessing superior advantages, how small is its progress in improvements compared to that state! which difference is entirely to be attributed to the difference of government.

Without prejudice to the government of France and Spain, I have represented to them the mildness of the American government. It interferes with no one's religion, but protects all. Its disposition to encourage commerce, agriculture, internal navigation, manufactures, arts and sciences; and that they will now be under a government that will never sell them, and that is able, and will always be willing to protect them, and whose finances are such that they will not be oppressed with taxes.

As some description of this country, which will shortly become part of the United States, cannot fail to be interesting, I will give you some extracts from my journal respecting it, which must be in a very abridged manner, or it would too far exceed the bounds of a letter, which I hope has not already become tiresome, & which has no other recommendation than the novelty of the subject, and a strict adherence to truth.

The Island of Orleans which forms a part of Louisiana, is on the east side of the Mississippi river; the south end of it forms one part of the mouth of the river Barre, and is a point. It is bounded on the east by Spiritu Santo Bay, the lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas; and north by the Bayou Minchack, or which is sometimes called the river Iberville, which is dry when the Mississippi is low, but when that river is high its waters break through the Bayou, falling into the lake Maurepas from thence to Ponchartrain, & from thence into Spiritu Santo Bay. The length of this island is about 200 miles, and its breadth from wide are nearly of the same quality as two to 20. About the middle of it, on the lands on Bayou Rapide, with only bank of the Mississippi, is the town of this difference, being of a texture some New-Orleans. The town is regularly laid off, the streets are 50 feet wide, and tall. Here are but few settlements intersected at right angles: the houses are principally of brick, some two and three stories high, many of them elegant with flat roofs. The town is up to the village or port of Natchitoches, which is about 50 miles, and for 25 & several of its streets next the river are well built as any streets in Charleston; of Red-river are settled in the same manner as there is one large handsome church, after as the Mississippi. It is impossible

government house, a nursery, theatres and two hospitals; and contains fifteen thousand inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are French.

About 40 miles above the Balize, and 65 below Orleans, the settlements begin, and are much alike on both sides of the river. Strung all along about 40 or 50 yards from the river, behind the Seine or embankment, and (except at a point or turn) within half a mile of each other and the cleared land extending back from half a mile to a mile and a half, and is generally bounded by a cypress swamp. The lands from the edge of the river bank, gradually fall till they become too low to cultivate; it never can admit of but one row of settlements.

These plantations are interchangeably planted in sugar-cane, rice, and cotton. Nothing can exceed the luxuriance of their crops. The population of the island of Orleans including the town may be estimated at 20,000 inhabitants. On the opposite side of the river is another island, in length about 170 miles, formed by the Bayou La Fausse, which like Manchack, is dry at low water; but at high water a large ship might conveniently pass it. This Bayou falls into Vermillion bay, nearly 100 miles west of Orleans. All along the banks of La Fausse for 70 or 80 miles, is as thick settled as any part of the banks of the Mississippi.

There are several other islands along the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Mississippi, on which are some settlements, particularly Barataria, at which I was made me the medium through which this important information has been communicated to the inhabitants of this part of Louisiana; nineteen twentieths of whom are French, speak none but their native language, and understand little of the government of the United States. My room has been crowded almost every day since I received the governor Claiborne's letter; some having heard the report, and wishing to learn the truth of it; others to obtain some knowledge of the American government under which they expect soon to pass.

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to conceive of more beautiful fields and rich outfit, reaped thither. They had information I could obtain, sketched a plautations, or more luxuriant crops of been there but a short time, before the map of the Southern part of Louisiana, corn, cotton and tobacco.

The town of port of Natchitoches, (where is a church, the residence of the commandant, priest, 10 or 12 merchants, and 30 or 40 families) was formerly a French garrison and an out-post. It is handsomely situated on a hill, which overlooks a great extent of well cultivated fields: it was much larger 50 or 60 years ago than at present, owing to many inhabitants, who before lived in the garrison, having within these thirty or forty years past settled on plantations up and down the river.

I am well acquainted with an elderly French gentleman of very large fortune, and strict veracity, who was born there, and who went there a few years ago, and brought away the Burr-mill stones which

Ozarks fell upon them, and destroyed every one of them. No attempt has since been made to settle it.

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"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 6.

A few weeks since, a party of Indians, belonging to the Shawanee tribe, came to this place, for the purpose of placing several of their children to school. There is no circumstance, perhaps, which so much discovers the disposition of these savages to cultivate a friendly and peaceable correspondence with the whites, and to preserve that harmony which a few years ago it was difficult to inspire them. Notwithstanding the exertions of the various missionaries who had been sent among the northwestern tribes, and the example which had been set them by the frontier inhabitants, as to the superior advantages of civilized life, these Indians were always discovered to be averse to all friendly communications until the treaty of Greenville. It is certainly the duty of the general government to encourage any disposition they may discover to embrace our social habits and manners; and of every individual in our country to treat those savages in such a manner, as to convince them of the advantages they will reap from the change of life which they appear willing to adopt.

Extract of a letter from Richmond to the editor of this paper.

"A letter from a friend, now in Philadelphia, under date of the 31 of February, says, "Miss McDowell, of whose robbery and abuse, in the county of Lycoming, in that state, sometime since, there was so much talk, came to town a few days since, under the protection of one of the most respectable gentlemen of that state, with whom she resides; and that he has declared his intention of patronising her, until some further and more satisfactory investigations are made relative to the reality of her adventures. She refuses to see much company, on account of the crowds that wish to see her. When I have been in her company, she has been engaged in relating her adventures, and making enquiries of those of whom there was a probability of getting some information which interests her. She is moving in the first circles, and patronised by some of the first characters of the place." This contradicts the account of her being a neighboring taylor, in ladies' clothing, as asserted in some papers not long since. Would it not be well once more to call the attention of the public to this curious occurrence, that if she really has a parent in Kentucky, or elsewhere in the western country, he may hear of her?"

The Legislature of the state of New-York have agreed to the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States. In the senate the vote was unanimous; in the house of assembly the yeas were 79 nays 14.

KOSCIUSKO.—On the 28th October, says a Paris paper, all the Poles in Paris attached to the doctrines of Kosciusko, assembled to celebrate, according to their annual custom, the anniversary of their General's birth day. Several senators, counsellors of state, members of the institute, the ambassador from the United States, with several Americans, and a number of literary characters, composed the guests.

MR. BRADFORD.—I have heard that the Kentucky Bard has promised to publish Reports of cases decided in the Federal Court, with annotations, upon the plan of that of Nichols and Wells, with which he some time since favoured the publick. The accuracy of that work, and the masterly speech which the Reporter delivered in that case—the elegance of its style, and purity of its diction, has conspired to raise my expectations; and I must beg you to enquire of the Author, with whom I have no acquaintance, when it will appear.

READER,

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed the bill entitled, "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof."

The Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckinridge, Brown, Cooke, Condit, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Maclay, Nicholas, Potter, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Sumpter, Venable and Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Clegg, Plumer and Stone—5.

Senators to Congress.—On Saturday, the 4th inst. the Legislature of this state made choice of John Armstrong esq. of Ulster, and gen. John Smith, of Suffolk, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, in the room of Theodosius Bailey and Dewit Clinton, resigned.

[N. York pap.]

NATCHEZ, January 30.

By letters from New-Orleans of the 22d instant, we learn, that the French troops from St. Domingo mentioned in our paper of Tuesday last, had passed the fort at Plaquemine before orders had reached that place to stop them—and that a vessel had been dispatched down the river for that purpose. No particular apprehensions appeared to have been entertained from these troops, but it was probably thought better, upon principles of general policy, to prevent an increase of the number of foreign soldiery to the province.

Gen. Wilkinson, it is said, had received orders to repair to the Federal City, and is expected to leave New-Orleans in the ensuing month.

CARLISLE, February 22.

Extract of a letter to the editors of a Baltimore paper, dated at Washington.

"A warm debate, I am told, took place in the Senate yesterday, on the subject of admitting free negroes and people of colour in the Louisiana country, to serve as jurors, &c. It was urged by some of the members, that, agreeably to the convention with France, to admit the subjects of that country as citizens of the United States, without any discrimination as to colour; that they had a right to expect it; and he would disfranchise them without a direct violation of the convention. It was, however, warmly and spiritedly opposed by some of the southern members, particularly gen. Jackson, who insisted on it, that if they were admitted to equal privileges with the whites, that might not be long before that country would experience all the horrors of a civil war, which, in fact, would be a war of extirpation. I was not present, and therefore can give but a very imperfect account of the ideas advanced pro and con.

"It is reported that capt. Truxton is likely to be reinstated in his former rank in the service."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Nicholson made a report on the petition of ——— Marsteller, &c. praying for divorce. The report states, that the committee have not thought it necessary to enquire into the merits of the individual cases, under the conviction that a general power to grant divorces should be vested in some tribunal. For this purpose the report concludes with a resolution to invest the circuit court with power to allow divorces.

Resolution agreed to—Ayes 75—and referred to a select committee to bring in bill.

Saturday, February 18.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to employ persons to explore such parts of the province of Louisiana, as he may think proper, and to report their opinion thereupon to the General's birth day. Several senators, counsellors of state, members of the institute, the ambassador from the United States, with several Americans, and a number of literary characters, composed the guests.

Mr. Moore said it was scarcely necessary to make any remarks on the object of this resolution. The government were not in possession of a good geographical description of Louisiana, which it was very desirable that they should possess; inasmuch as its limits were not completely designated in the articles of confederation; and as the time might not, perhaps, be distant, when its boundaries may be a subject of negotiation between the former owners of the province and the United States.

The resolution was agreed to—

Ayes 53.

Tuesday, February 21.

A bill to divide the Indiana territory into two separate governments was read the third time. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and passed in the negative.—Ayes 58—Nays 59.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

Captain Pierce, of the ship Andromache from Amsterdam informs us, that he left the Texel on the 1st Dec. at which time the most active preparations were continued in Holland for the projected invasion. The Batavian republic had been ordered to furnish twelve thousand men to his quota, and a draft of that number was accordingly made about the 30th November.

He adds, that the French government had hired many Dutch vessels, at a certain sum per ton, and a gratuity in proportion to the plunder, to transport the troops to England. Vessels pressed into the service were to receive no gratuity.

A report prevailed in Amsterdam that the British fleet, with 250 transports, had failed on a secret expedition.

He adds, that the French govern-

ment had hired many Dutch vessels, at a certain sum per ton, and a gratuity in proportion to the plunder, to include the fork of a small branch of Licking, emptying in Stoner's fork, about 1 mile above the salt spring trace, at which fork is a sugar tree and buckeye both marked T. S. and to do such other acts as I may deem necessary and according to law—and in case the business is not completed on the first day, we shall adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

John Sparrow

24th Feb. 1804.

Captain Sharp, who arrived at this port yesterday from Naples, informed us, that 30,000 French troops were in the northern part of the kingdom, at the time of his departure; and that the British men of war at Gibraltar, were in readiness to carry off the English merchants and their property, in case this army should advance farther into the interior.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in the Mississippi territory to his friend in this town, dated January 8, 1804.

"There has been two of Sam Mason's party (which infested the road between this and Kentucky) in jail at Greenville for trial. They were condemned last term, and executed this day. One of them was a James May—the other calls himself John Sutton; but was proved to be the villain who was known by the name of little or red head Harp, and who committed so many acts of cruelty in Kentucky.

Arrived here yesterday, the brig Sea Flower, Glover, in 62 days from Amsterdam. By this arrival we received Dutch papers to the 9th Dec., which, although several days later than our previous accounts from Europe, contain no intelligence of any particular importance. The invasion of England was still talked of and anxiously expected, but every thing which related to the manner in which it was to be conducted, was merely conjectural. Capt. Glover informs, that on the 9th Dec. all the fighters and other craft, in the harbor of Amsterdam, were pressed by order of government, for the purpose of transporting troops to the Texel, where they were to be embarked on board of a large fleet of transports, prepared for that purpose, and which dropped down in co. with capt. G. to the number of about 20 ships of considerable burthen, besides a great number of other vessels.

Capt. G. further informs, that an immediate embarkation of the troops was expected, and from every appearance he judged that some important step was about to be disclosed. (Boston Gaz.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

Letters from Albany, announce officially that Governor Clinton, declines a re-election. The candidates talked of are chancellor Lansing, the late chancellor Livingston, judge Lewis, judge Livingston, and col. Burr.

The lieut. governor Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, also declines.

NOTICE.

Kentucky Insurance Company.

THE annual general meeting of the Share-Holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, in Lexington, on Monday, the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of a President, four Directors, and five Auditors, pursuant to law, and the ordinances of the corporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

Lexington, 18th Feb. 1804.

NOTICE.

The trustees of Lexington will meet at Capt. John Pollock's, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the appeals of all those who think their property affected too high.

ALEX. PARKER, C. T. L.

Lexington, Feb. 27, 1804.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

THE Representatives of the several subordinate Lodges, and all the Members of

the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be

punctual in their attendance at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on the third Tuesday in March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. being the Grand half yearly Communication.

By order of the Most W<sup>th</sup>lful G. M.

DAN. BRADFORD, G. Secy.

Lexington, February 25, 1804.

Just Published;

And for sale at Charles's Book store, Lexington,

A SERMON.

Delivered at Pigah,

By the Rev. James Blythe,

Ocasional by the death of the Rev. John Brown, late Pastor of Providence congregation, Virg.

Feb. 28, 1804.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend by myself or agent, on the thirtieth day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Thomas Hickland, in Bourbon county, and from thence proceed to a sugar tree and buckeye, at the fork of a branch, to take depositions, to establish and perpetuate the calls in the following entry—"June 16th, 1782, Theodorus Sparrow 25 acres upon a treasury warrant, to include the fork of a small branch of Licking, emptying in Stoner's fork, about 1 mile above the salt spring trace, at which fork is a sugar tree and buckeye both marked T. S." and to do such other acts as I may deem necessary

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ness is not completed on the first day, we

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ness is completed.

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row 25 acres upon a treasury warrant, to

include the fork of a small branch of Lick-

"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

### AMERICAN ECLOGUES.—No. III.

#### THE DYING INDIAN.

WRITTEN BY A CAROLINIAN—ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

WHERE fair Yamacra charms the gazer's sight,  
And shadowy thickets intercept the light:  
What time the moon, dun night's resurgent queen,  
To glitter thro' the blacken'd clouds is seen;  
The brave Kitonthal to a lake was bound,  
Whilst hosts of hostile Warriors stood around;  
—But the true Indian soul rooms unconfin'd,  
When indignation glows within the mind;  
Sooner shall rapid rivers cease to roll,  
Than he to veer the fury of his soul;  
Sooner shall stars forsake the lofty skies,  
Than tears unmanly trickle down his eyes:  
Fiercely we frown'd, and with a wifring look,  
The chieftains of Yamacra thus bespoke:  
"What tho' around me savage foes appear,  
"What tho' their eyes like fiery meteors glare?  
"What tho' my limbs are numb'd by torturing  
"Kitonthal suffer, but will ne'er complain

"For battle soon your nation shall prepare,  
"Thro' all your towns shall spread the flames of war.

"With horror view the sands of shame's plain  
"There reckon up the number of your slain,  
"In vain, alas! for gallant friends ye weep,  
Oblivion seals their eyes in endless sleep;

"No pang, no troubles can the dead molest,  
"No din of battles breaks their peaceful rest;  
"Ere long, your country's defoliated lands,  
Shall mark the fury of conflicting hands;  
"My valiant countrymen shall deal the blow,  
And lay Yamacra's tow'ring bulwarks low,  
"Ev'n now upon her walls, let daemons brood,

"Their plume all distain'd with blood,  
Light shades of heroes wander to and fro,  
Desir'd with visionary marks of woe,  
With wounds disfiguring to behold, and bare,

"They faint would fad Yamacra's fall declare;

"Ah! now my rolling eyes begin to swim,  
And every object to the sight grow dim!

"The glimm'ring landscape gently fades away,  
Whilst the pale moon emits a feeble ray!

"Soon shall I quit this transitory life,  
Soon leave my children and my faithful wife;  
Yet still, I firmly scorn all sense of pain,  
Kitonthal suffer, but will ne'er complain!

"Shall I, the scion of my deeds disgrace,  
Staining the honor of our noble race,  
And to my sons had example shew,  
Or bid them to despise oppressive woe?

"Approach tormentors, cruel the storm!

"Let shafts each countenance deform;  
Come on, ye cowards, with your horrid train,

"Come rack these sinews with severest pain;  
But not a tear shall from these eye-lids steal,

"Dastards alone disgraceful fears reveal;  
Affliction never can affect the brave,

"They seek a better fate beyond the grave!

"Around me now the scorching flames arise,  
And clouds of eddying smoke ascend the skies!

"still, still, I firmly scorn all sense of pain,  
Kitonthal suffers but will ne'er complain!

"Heavens! when this melancholy life is o'er,  
Triumphantly I'll seek some distant shore;

"Some unknown isle where flowrets ever bloom,  
And groves of Cassia west their sweet perfume;

"There I'll reside till time itself must fade,  
A conq'ring hero, and a deathless shade!"

While thus he spoke a distant sound is heard,  
And on the heath a warlike hand appear'd;  
Hark! how Pamar'a's troops with savage pride  
Yield a shrill shout and pour from ev'ry side;

"Thro' flying ranks their chief belov'd they seek,

And a dread vengeance on his murtherers wreak.  
Some now, alas! for mercy plead in vain,  
The thund'ring hatchet strews them on the plain!

Confusion reigns, and tumults found afar;  
Whil'st shrieks and yells are mingled with the war.

Soon as these clangors thro' the wood resound,  
The faint Kitonthal once more looks around;  
A scene of pleasure glides thro' ev'ry vein,  
Joyful to see his late tormentors fly;

No painful thoughts his dying hour molest,

But with a smile he sinks to endless rest.

T. R. S.

"Trifles, light as air."

THE late Dr. Franklin used to observe, that of all the amusements which the ingenuity of man had ever devised for the purpose of recreation, none required the exercise of more patient attention than angling; a remark which he frequently illustrated by the following story:—"About six o'clock on a fine morning in the summer," said the doctor, "I set out from Philadelphia, on a visit to a friend, at the distance of fifteen miles, and passing a brook where a gentleman was angling, I inquired if he caught any thing?" "No, sir," said he, "I have not been here long—only two hours." "I wished him good morning, and pursued my journey. On my return in the evening, I found him fixed to the identical spot where I left him, and again inquired if he had any sport?" "Very good, sir—" "Caught a great many fish?" "None at all."—"Had a great many bites, though, I suppose?" "Not one, but I had a most glorious nibble!"

A letter from Washington, dated 7th Feb., says, Jerome Bonaparte and lady are again at this city: they arrived four days since. The doors of Tanniciff's hotel, at which they put up, are generally besieged with carriages. They make their morning visits before the persons visited are out of bed, and receive visitors in the same way. This forms an additional inducement for many of our gentlemen who are much gratified by an opportunity of paying their respects to

the lovely bride before she has left her couch. Her charms, I am told, appear in this situation to particular advantage. But that Monsieur should be in bed also, to receive his visitors, appears a circumstance as ludicrous as it is uncommon.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.  
Walking Dress.—A short round dress of white muslin with a rife dress of dark green velvet. A rife hat to correspond with the dress.

Full Dress.—A dress and petticoat of white crêpe; the bottom of the dress sloped very high before, and bound all round with ribbon; a full trimming of white lace sewed to the edge of the ribbon. The bosom trimmed with broad lace drawn to form a tucker; the sleeves very short, trimmed with lace. The hair dressed in the most fashionable manner.

Head Dresses.—A straw hat turned up in front, lined with colored velvet and tied under the chin with a ribbon of the same color. A morning cap of fine sprigged muslin, with a puffing of lace all round the front; white strings. A cap of white muslin with a full border of white lace, ornamented with a wreath of flowers. A cap of muslin and lace, with a bunch of roses in front. A Mamaluke turban of scarlet and white velvet. A hat of black velvet turned up all round and trimmed with bows of ribbon. A close bonnet of black velvet and pink silk, a bow of black ribbon on the top.

General Remarks.—The dresses very short waisted and very low in the back, and in almost every part of them there is lace. In full dresses, crêpe is much worn. Ostrich feathers of all colors are universal. Pelices, and spencers of velvet and cloth much worn.—The most favorite colors dark green, sky blue, and black. The military fronts are generally adopted. For undress, silver, bear muffs and tippets are worn; for dress swansdown.

### FOR SALE, A MERCHANT MILL SAW MILL, and DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

### LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.  
Madison county }  
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

State of Kentucky.  
Montgomery Circuit Court,  
October term, 1803.  
James Harrow, Joseph Yardley, Neilson Hackett and Martha his wife late Marissa Yardley, Sally Yardley, Robert Porter and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Yardley, and Nancy Yardley and William Yardley, infants under the age of 21 years, by Neilson Hackett, their next friend, which Martha, Sally, Elizabeth, Nancy and William, are children, and heirs at law of William Yardley deceased, and Wiles Cook and Arthur Connally, against

William Hayes & Weather Smith, Defendants  
In Chancery.

WILLIAM HAYES, one of the defendants

in this cause, not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state—it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of their next April term, and answer the complainants bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the publick news papers in the state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of this county, and one at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Mount Sterling, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A copy) Teste  
M. Harison, C. M. C. C.

WILLIAM ROSS,  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,  
HAS on hand a large assortment  
of BOOTS & SHOES, which  
he intends selling at reduced prices.

D. C.  
Brown top Boots, 8  
Black top do, 7  
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if  
foxed, 6  
Half do. 5, if foxed, 5  
Mens' lined & bound Shoes, 2  
Mens' kip-skin do, 1  
Mens' coarse do, 1  
Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1  
Small Shoes according.

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the year.

N. B. Any gentleman that wishes to purchase a quantity of any of the above work, the prices will still be reduced.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.

### 32 REMOVAL.

MACCOON & TILFORD  
Have removed their

#### STORE

To the House formerly occupied by  
Messrs. SAM'L, and GEO. SPOTTER.  
July 26th, 1803.

#### CASH,

Will be given for  
TALLOW & CHEESE,  
At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington.

A Valuable WORK HORSE,  
For Sale for Whiskey.

HE Subscriber will purchase Good  
Infected Crop

### 18 Tobacco,

any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river, or below Lime-stone, for which he will give CASH, and MERCHANTIZE at cash price. Any person who has a considerable quantity of Tobacco for sale, may be accommodated with bills of exchange for such part of the amount as will be agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT  
WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of bigg proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of distilling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

W 25 BEES-WAX,  
WANTED at the Store of  
SEITZ & JOHNSON, Lexington.  
tf Dec. 10, 1803.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the publick at large, for the encouragement he has received in the prosecution of his business,—and takes this method to inform those who may wish to employ him, that he still continues to carry on the Well Digging business in its various branches, both for Fresh and Salt Water, and hopes that his experience in the digging one hundred and eighty odd wells, will entitle him to future encouragement from the publick. He has a large assortment of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS, BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. A large quantity of BAR IRON of the best quality, from the iron works of Benner and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

9 GEORGE NORTON,  
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the NAIL MANUFACTORY,

On Main street; and has on hand a

large assortment of Cut and Hammered

NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS,

BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the

most reduced prices for Cash. A large

quantity of BAR IRON of the best

quality, from the iron works of Benner

and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,  
The Valuable Stallion,

SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past

season, and covered between 90 and

100 mares. The pedigree of this

horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clark county.

One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803. tf

NOTICE.—On the 24th of January, 1803, I took up one ANTHONY FORISTER, alias FOSTER, in this county, on suspicion of his killing a negro woman, the property of Garrard Fitzgerald, in fact for county, State of Tennessee, on the 29th of the month above. He left his horse; it is likely he is a felon one, if so, the owner may have him by proving his property and paying charges; the horse may be seen at Capt. Richardson Herndon's, at Knox court house, Kentucky.

Rufus Morgan.

Knox court house, K 2  
Feb. 10th, 1803. § 3<sup>rd</sup>

Taken up by Thomas Parker in

Bourbon county, on the waters of Sylas run,

One Sorrel Horse,

about fourteen hands one inch high, no brand

perceivable, large blaze in his face, bob tail,

head before, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old;

appraised to 71. 10s. October 20, 1803.

+ David Clarkton.

JOHN POPE.

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jefferson, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office—Price 4/6,

Political, Commercial and Moral

REFLECTIONS

On the the late session of

LOUISIANA

To the United States.

John Herndon.

Feb. 19th, 1804. 43s3t

By ALLAN D. MAGRUDER.

### FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years credit.—Viz.

3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement.

2200 acres along the bank of the river

Kalkaska, near the town of that